A

Short Introduction OF GRAMMAR GENERALLY TO BE USED:

Compiled and set forth for the bringing up of all those that intend to attain to the knowledge of the Latine tongue.

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CAMBRIDGE,
¶ Printed by JOHN HAYES,
Printer to the *Universitie*.
Anno Dom. 1673.

13-27

To the Reader.

TO exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues, (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it would seem much vain and little needful; for so much as it is to be known that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground-work is ready to fall and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner, to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have, and to learn the plainest way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, then to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof: which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteem that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble at trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truely and faithfully of divers weighty things, when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforetime, because that they who professed this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not do it all best; because there is but one bestness, not onely in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wis-

dom, who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favourably providing the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out onely, every where to be taught for the use of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of Schoolmasters.

The variety of teaching is diverse yet, and always will be; for that every Schoolmaster liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not; and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest mean, and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to have a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amiss, if one seeing by tryal an easier and readier way then the common sort of teachers do, would say what he hath proved, and for the commoditie allowed; that others not knowing the same, might by experience prove the like, and then by proof reasonable judge the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar haste too much; but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearse so, that until he hath perfectly that which is behind, he suffer him not to go forward: for this posting haste overthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, and casteth them into an amazedness, when they know not how they shall either go forward, for backward; but stick fast as one plunged, that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turn him: and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard, and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore the best & chiefest point throughly

ly to be kept is, that the Scholar have in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned, and understand it so, that not onely it be not a stop for him, but also a light and help unto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease, and the childs encouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be less tormented; and the other shall think the thing the easier, and so with more gladness be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have of every declension of Nouns, and conjugation of Verbs, so many several examples as they pass them: that it may seem to the Schoolmaster, no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Scholar shall not be able, praisably, to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withall, that the Scholar shall best understand, and sooneſt conceive the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not onely that he can orderly decline his Noun, and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noun, nor person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And untill this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned every part, not by rote, but by reason, and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing, then in rehearsing of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more, to a painful and diligent man, if the Scholar have a mean wit) then let him pass to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plain and ſundry examples, and continual rehearſal of things learned, and ſpecially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning him into all faſhions, ſhall make the great and heavy labour ſo eaſie and ſo pleaſant for the framing of ſentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they be able to do well; then pain in ſearching of an unuſed and unacquainted thing.

When theſe Concords be well known unto them, (an eaſie and pleaſant pain, if the fore-grounds be well and throughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their *Syntax*, but rather learn ſome pretty book wherein is contained not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but alſo a good plain leſſon of honeſty and godlineſs; and thereof take ſome little ſentence as it lieth, and learn to make the ſame firſt out of Engliſh into Latine, not ſeeing the book or conſtruing it thereupon. And if there fall any neceſſary rule of the *Syntax* to be known, then to learn it, as the occaſion of the ſentence giveth cauſe that day: which ſentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and conſtrue it; and ſo ſhall he be leſs troubled with the parſing of it, and eaſilieſt carry his leſſon in mind.

And although it was ſaid before, that the Scholars ſhould learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Maſter hath heard them a while, he ſhould let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would, all their time they be at ſchool, they ſhould never be idle, but always occupied in a continual rehearſing and looking back again to thoſe things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, then to take forth any new.

Thus if the Maſter occupie them, he ſhall ſee a little leſſon take a great deal of time, and diligently enquiring

ring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be: within a while by this use, the Scholar shall be brought to a good kind of readiness of making, to the which if there be adjoyned some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitterness of his learning.

A great help to further this readiness of making and speaking shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarily every day to turn some part into Latine. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth establish them, and ground them surely in his mind for readiness, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help his learning more a great deal, to turn out of English into Latine, then on the contrary.

Furthermore we see many can understand Latine, that cannot speak it; and when they read the Latine word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latine again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh those words which he understandeth to be readier by use unto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomely.

These precepts, well kept, will bring a man clear past the use of this Grammar book, and make him as ready as his book, and so meet to further things: whereof it were out of season to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose enough, which to good Schoolmasters and skilful is not so needful, to other meaner and less practised it may be not onely worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

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An Advertiſement to the

READER.

IN this Impreſſion, for the greater profit and eaſe both of Maſter and Scholar, in the Engliſh rules, and in the Latine Syntax, theſe words, wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, directour or guider, or that which is in place of it with a*: the governed, or that which is guided by it with* b*: Or if there be more governours, the firſt with* a*, the ſecond with* aa*; and ſo if more governeds, the firſt with* b*, the ſecond with* bb*: and ſometimes the order is directed by* a*,* b*,* c*; or by figures, and words of the ſame and ſuch like nature, coupled together with little ſtrokes between, ſo much as may be. That ſo in ſaying the enſamples, the children may (where or when the Maſter pleaſeth) render again onely thoſe words which are the enſample: as ſaying,* Quis niſi[b] mentis[a] inops oblatum reſpuat aurum? *may repeat again,* [a] inops, [b] mentis. *So throughout all the Latine rules, for the better underſtanding thereof, and for a ſhort repetition, when the Maſter pleaſeth, the ſums of all the rules are ſet down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that ſo they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect ſenſe.*

The

The Latine letters are thus written.

The capital letters,

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P
Q R S T V U X Y Z.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P
Q R S T V U X Y Z.

The ſmall letters,

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q r
ſ s t v u x y z.

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q r
ſ s t v u x y z.

Letters are divided into vowels and conſonants.

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelf; and there are five in number: namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek vowel *y*:

A conſonant is a letter which muſt needs be ſounded with a vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are conſonants.

A ſyllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath; as, *A-ve.*

A diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one ſyllable, and of them there be four in number; namely, *æ, œ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*: as *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei.*

In ſtead of *æ* and *œ*, we commonly do pronounce *e.*

The Greek letters are thus written.

The capital letters,

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π
Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The ſmall letters,

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π
ρ σ ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

PRE-

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ: ut non modò quæ ad cognoscendum te & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valeant intelligam; sed etiam ita mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tuâ, cum doctrinâ, tum pietate proficiam: ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuæ. *Amen.*

A PRAYER.

OAlmighty Lord and merciful Father, maker of heaven & earth, which of thy free liberality giveſt wisdome abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance ask it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardnes of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast poured into me; that I may not onely understand those things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee, and the Lord Jesus our Saviour; but also, with my whole heart and will constantly follow the same, and receive daily increase through thy bountiful goodnes towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: so that thou, which worke ſt all things in all creatures, mayeſt make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endles glory and honour of thine immortal Majesty. So be it.

An

An Introduction of the eight parts of *LATINE Speech.*

IN Speech be these eight parts following:

Noun,	declined.	Adverb,	undeclined.
Pronoun,		Conjunction,	
Verb,		Preposition,	
Participle,		Interjection.	

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood: as the name of my hand in Latine, is manus; the name of an house, is domus; the name of goodness, is bonitas. A Noun.

Of Nouns, some be Substantives, and some be Adjectives. Nouns of two sorts.

A Noun Substantive is that standeth by himself, and required not another word to be joyned with him to shew his signification: as, Homo, *a man*: And it is declined with one articles as, Hic magister, *a master*: or else with two at the most: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*, A Noun Substantive.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by itself in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word: as, Bonus, *good*. Pulcher, *fair*. And it is declined either with three terminations: as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three articles: as, Hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, *happy*: Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, *light*. A Noun Adjective.

A Noun Substantive either is proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as, Edvardus is my proper name: or else is common to more; as, Homo is a common name to all men. Two kinds of Nouns substantives.

Num-

Numbers of Nouns.

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The ſingular number ſpeaketh but of one: as, Lapis, *a ſtone*. The plural number ſpeaketh of more then one: as, Lapides, *ſtones*.

Caſes of Nouns.

NOuns be declined with ſix caſes, Singularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nominative caſe. The Nominative caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Who or What? as, Magiſter docet, *The Maſter teacheth.*

Genitive. The Genitive caſe is known by this token *Of*: and anſwereth to this queſtion, Whoſe or Whereof? as, Doctrina Magiſtri, *The learning of the Maſter.*

Dative. The Dative caſe is known by this token *To*: and anſwereth to this queſtion, To whom? or To what? as, Do librum Magiſtro, *I give a book to the Maſter.*

Accuſative. The Accuſative caſe followeth the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Whom or What? as, Amo Magiſtrum, *I love the Maſter.*

Vocative. The Vocative caſe is known by calling or ſpeaking to: as, O Magiſter, *O Maſter.*

Ablative. The Ablative caſe is commonly joyned with Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative caſe: as, De Magiſtro, *Of the Maſter.* Coram Magiſtro, *Before the Maſter.*

Alſo In, with, Through, For, From, By, and Then after the Comparative degree, be ſigns of the Ablative caſe.

Articles

Articles.

ARticles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be thus declined:

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hic, hæc, hoc.*	Pluraliter.	*Nomin. hi, hæ, hæc.*
	Genitivo hujus.		*Gen. horum, harum,*
	Dativo huic.		*Dativo his. (horum.*
	Ac. hunc, hanc, hoc.		*Accuſ. hos, has, hæc.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo hoc, hac, hoc.		*Ablativo his.*

Genders of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be seven: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtful and the Epicene.

The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as, Hic vir, *a man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as, Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as, Hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

The Commune of two is declined with Hic, and hæc: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc, and hoc, as, Hic, hæc & hoc felix, *happy.*

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic, or hæc: as, hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kinds are ſignified: as, Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow*, Hæc aquila, *an eagle*, both he and ſhe.

The

The Declensions of Nouns.

There be five declensions of Nouns.

I. The first is, when the Genitive & Dative case singular end in æ: The Accusative in am: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in â: The Nominative plural in æ: The Genitive in arum: The Dative in is: The Accusative in as: the Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in is:

As in example:

Hæc mensa. Hic Poeta. Hic & hæc verna.	Singulariter,	Nominat. hæc Musa.	Pluraliter,	Nominat hæ musæ.
		Genitivo hujus musæ.		Ge. harum musarum.
		Dativo huic musæ.		Dativo his musis.
		Accus. hanc musam.		Accusat. has musas.
		Vocativo ô musa.		Vocativo ô musæ.
		Abl. ab hac musa.		Abl. ab his musis.

Note. Note that Filia and Nata, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in is, or in abus: Also dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in abus onely.

II. The second is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in i: The Dative in o: The Accusative in um: The Vocative for the most part like the Nomin. The Ablative in o: The Nom. plural in i: The Genitive in orum: The Dative in is: The Accusative in os: The Vocative like the Nominative: the ablative in is.

Us in example.

Hic vir. Hic liber. Hæc colus. Hic logos.	Singulariter,	Nom. hic magister.	Pluraliter,	Nomina. hi magistri.
		Gen. hujus magistri.		Ge. horũ magistrorũ.
		Dativo huic magistro		Dativo his magistris.
		Ac. hunc magistrum.		Accus. hos magistros.
		Vocativo ô magister		Vocativo ô magistri.
		Abl. ab hoc magistro.		Abl. ab his magistris.

Note. Here is to be noted, that, when the Nominative endeth in us, the vocative shall end in e: as,

Nom.

Nominativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine. Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus; and Filius, that maketh ô Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i: as, Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.

Also these Nouns following make their Vocative in e, or in us: Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plural number they end all in a: As in example; *Note.*

Singulariter.	*Nom. hoc regnum.*	Pluraliter	*Nominat hæc regna.*	Hoc damnum.
	Gen. hujus regni.		*G. horum regnorum.*	
	Dativo huic regno.		*Dativo his regnis.*	Hoc malum.
	Accusat. hoc regnum		*Accusat. hæc regna.*	Hôc verbum.
	Vocativo ô regnum.		*Vocativo ô regna.*	
	Ablat. ab hoc regno.		*Ablat. abbis regnis,*	

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Neuter Gender in o, and be thus declined.

Pluraliter.
Nominativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusativo ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Abl. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise *Duo.*

III.

The third is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in is: The Dative in i: The Accusative in em, and sometime in im, & sometime in both: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in e, or i, and sometime in both: The Nominative plural in es: The Genitive in um, & sometime in ium: The Dative in bus: The Accusative in es: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in bus.

As

Es in example;

Hic pater. Hic panis. Hoc opus. Hoc caput. Hæc nubes.	Singulariter,	Nominat. hic lapis.	Pluraliter,	Nominat. hi lapides.
		Gen. hujus lapidis.		Gen. horum lapidum.
		Dativo huic lapidi.		Dativo his lapidibus.
		Accuſ. hunc lapidem.		Accuſat. hos lapides.
		Vocativo ô lapis.		Vocativo ô lapides.
		Ablat. ab hoc lapide.		Ablat. ab his lapidibus.
Hic vel hæc bubo. Hæc virtus. Hoc animal. Hoc cubile. Hoc calcar.	Singulariter,	No. hic & hæc parens	Pluraliter,	No. hi & hæ parentes.
		Gen. hujus parentis		Gen. horum & harum parentum.
		Dativo huic parenti.		Dat. his parentibus.
		Accuſ. hunc & hanc parentem.		A. hos & has parentes.
		Voc ô parens (rente.		Voc. ô parentes.
		Abl. ab hoc & hac pa-		Abl. ab his parentibus.

IV. The fourth is, when the Genitive caſe ſingular endeth in us: The Dative in ui: The Accuſative in um: The Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in us: The Genitive in uum: The Dative in ibus: The Accuſative in us: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in ibus.

Hic Gradus. Hæc porticus Hoc cornu.

Us in example:

	Singulariter,	Nominat. hæc manus.	Pluraliter,	Nominat. hæ manus.
		Genit hujus manûs.		Gen. harum manuum
		Dativo huic manui.		Dat. his manibus.
		Accuſ. hanc manum.		Accuſat. has manus.
		Vocativo ô manus.		Vocativo ô manus.
		Abl. ab hac manu.		Ablat. ab his manibus

V. The fifth is, when the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular do end in ei: The Accuſative in em: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es: The Genitive in erum: The Dative in ebus: The Accuſative in es: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in ebus.

As

As in example:

Singulariter.	Nom. hic meridies.	Plurali.	Nomina. hi meridies.
	Gen. hujus meridiei.		G. horum meridierum.
	Dat. huic meridiei.		Dat. his meridiebus.
	Ac. hunc meridiem.		Accusa. hos meridies.
	Vocativo ô meridies.		Vocativo ô meridies.
	Abl. ab hoc meridie.		Ab. ab his meridiebus.

Hæc res.
Hæc facies.
Hæc acies.

Note that all nouns of the fifth declenſion be of the feminine gender, except meridies and dies.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the firſt & ſecond declenſion. *Note.*

Singulariter.	No. bonus, bona, bonum	Pluraliter.	No. boni, bonæ, bona.
	Ge. boni, bonæ, boni.		G. bonorum, bonarũ, bonorum.
	Da. bono, bonæ, bono.		Da. bonis.
	Ac. bonũ, bonã, bonum.		A. bonos, bonas, bona.
	Vo. bone, bona, bonum.		Vo. boni, bonæ, bona.
	Abl. bono, bonâ, bono.		Ablativo bonis.

Niger, a, um.
Tardus, a, um.
Satur, a, um.

There are beſides theſe, certain nouns adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive caſe ſingular in ius, and the Dative in i: which be theſe that follow, with their compounds; An except.

Singulariter.	Nom. unus, una, unum.	Pluraliter.	Nom. uni, unæ, una.
	Genitivo unius.		Ge. unorum, unarum, unorum.
	Dativo uni.		Dat. unis.
	A. unum, unam, unum.		Ac. unos, unas, una.
	Voc. une, una, unum.		Vocat. uni, unæ, una.
	Ablat. une, unâ, uno.		Ablativo unis.

Note that unus, una, unum, hath not the plurall number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the ſingular number: as, Unæ literæ; Una mœnia. *Note.*

In like manner be declined totus, ſolus, & alſo ullus, alius, alter, uter and neuter: ſaying that theſe five laſt rehearſed lack the vocative caſe. Alius hath aliud neut.

A noun adjective of three articles is thus declined after the third declension:

Ingens, Solers, Capax, Vetus.

Singulariter.

Nomin. hic, hæc & hoc felix.
Gen. hujus felicis.
Dativo huic felici.
Ac. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.
Vocativo ô felix.
Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.

Pluraliter.

Nom. hi & hæ felices, & hæc felicia.
Gen. horum, harum & horum felicium.
Dativo his felicibus.
Ac. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
V. ô felices & ô felicia,
Abl. ab his felicibus.

Levis & leve, Celer celeris & celere. Melior & melius.

Singulariter.

No. hic & hæc triſtis & hoc triſte.
Genit. hujus triſtis.
Dativo huic triſti.
Ac. hunc & hanc triſtem & hoc triſte.
V. ô triſtis, & ô triſte
Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc triſti.

Pluraliter.

No. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
Ge. horum, harum & horum triſtium.
Dativo his triſtibus.
Ac. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
V. ô triſtes & ô triſtia.
Abl. ab his triſtibus.

Comparisons of Nouns.

Adjectives, whose ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed, may form compariſon.

Three degrees of compariſon. The poſitive, the comparative, and the ſuperlative.

There be three degrees of compariſon: The poſitive, the comparative, and the ſuperlative.

The poſitive betokeneth the thing abſolutely without exceſſe: as, Durus, *Hard*.

The poſitive. The comparative.

The comparative ſomewhat exceedeth his poſitive in ſignification: as, Durior, *harder*. And it is formed of the firſt caſe of his poſitive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The ſuperlative.

The ſuperlative exceedeth his poſitive in the higheſt

highest degree: as, Duriſſimus, *Hardeſt*. And it is formed of the firſt caſe of his poſitive that endeth in i, by putting thereto ſ and ſimus, as of Duri duriſſimus; of Triſti, triſtiſſimus; of Dulci dulciſſimus.

From theſe general rules are excepted theſe that follow; Bonus, melior, optimus: Malus, pejor, peſſimus: Magnus, major, maximus: Parvus, minor, minimus: Multus, plurimus; multa, plurima; multum plus, plurimum. Exception.

And if the poſitive end in er, the ſuperlative is formed of the nominative caſe, by putting to rimus; as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus. Acer. Teter. Acer.

Alſo theſe nouns ending in lis, make the ſuperlative by changing lis into limus, as Humilis, humillimus: ſimilis, ſimillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.

All other nouns ending in lis, do follow the general rule aforegoing: as, Utilis, utiliſſimus.

Alſo if a vowel come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as Pius, magis pius, maximè pius: Aſſiduus, magis aſſiduus, maximè aſſiduus. Igneus. Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

Of the Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a part of ſpeech much like to a Noun, which is uſed in ſtead of or rehearſing.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, Is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras. whereof four have the Vocative caſe: as, Tu meus, noſter, and noſtras, and all others lack the Vocative caſe. There be fifteen pronouns.

To theſe may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem; and alſo Qui, quæ, quod.

Theſe eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe,

Primitives. iſte, hic, and is, be Primitives: ſo called, for becauſe they be not derived of others. And they

Demonſtratives. be alſo called Demonſtratives, becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Relatives. And theſe ſix, Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives; becauſe they rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Derivatives. Theſe ſeven, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtrâs, veſtrâs, be Derivatives: for they be derived of their primitives, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri.

Five things belonging to a pronoun. There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things; Number, Caſe and Gender, as are in a Noun: Declenſion and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſions of Pronouns.

There be four Declenſions of Pronouns.

The firſt declenſion. Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, be of the firſt declenſion, and be thus declined:

Singulariter,	*Nominativo*	*Ego.*	*Nominativo nos.*	Pluraliter,
	Genitivo	*mei.*	*G. noſtrûm vel noſtrî.*	
	Dativo	*mihi.*	*Dativo nobis.*	
	Accuſativo	*me.*	*Accuſativo nos.*	
	Vocativo	*caret.*	*Vocativo caret.*	
	Ablativo	*à me.*	*Abl. à nobis.*	
Singulariter,	*Nominativo*	*Tu.*	*Nominativo vos.*	Pluraliter,
	Genitivo	*tui.*	*G. veſtrûm vel veſtrî.*	
	Dativo	*tibi.*	*Dativo vobis.*	
	Accuſativo	*te.*	*Accuſativo vos.*	
	Vocativo	*ô tu.*	*Vocativo ô vos.*	
	Ablativo	*à te.*	*Ablativo à vobis.*	

Singulariter & Pluraliter,	*Nominativo caret.*	*Accuſat. ſe.*	
	Genitivo ſui.	*Vocat. caret.*	
	Dativo ſibi.	*Ablat. à ſe.*	

The ſecond declenſion. Theſe ſix, Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, and qui, be of the ſecond declenſion, and be thus declined:

Singu-

Singulariter.	Nomin. iſte, iſta, iſtud.	Pluraliter.	Nomin. iſti, iſtæ, iſta.
	Genitivo iſtius.		Ge. iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum.
	Dativo iſti.		Dat. iſtis.
	Ac. iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.		Acc. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablat. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.		Ablativo iſtis.

Ille is declined like iſte; and alſo Ipſe, ſaving that the neuter gender in the nominative caſe, & in the accuſative caſe ſingular maketh ipſum.

Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc: Genitivo hujus: Dativo huic: as afore in the Noun.

Singulariter.	Nominat. is, ea, id.	Pluraliter.	Nominativo ii, eæ, ea.
	Genitivo ejus.		G. eorum, earum, eorum.
	Dativo ei.		Dativo iis, vel eis.
	Accuſ. eum, eam, id.		Accuſativo eos, eas, ea.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablativo eo, eâ, eo.		Ablativo iis, vel eis.
Singulariter.	Nom. qui, quæ, quod.	Pluraliter.	N. qui, quæ, quæ. (rũ
	Genitivo cujus.		G. quorũ, quarũ, quo-
	Dativo cui.		Dat. quibus vel queis
	Ac, quem, quam, quod.		Acc. quos, quas, quæ.
	Vocativo caret. (quî		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. quo, quâ, quo vel		Ab. quibus vel queis.

Likewiſe Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be interrogatives, or Indefinites. Alſo Quiſquis is thus declined:

Nom.	Quiſquis, Quicquid	Ac.	Quic- quid.	Abl. Quoquo, Quaqua, Quoquo.

The compound of Quis.

where note, that Quid is always a ſubſtantive of the Neuter gender. *Note.*

Theſe five, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, are of the third declenſion, & be declined like nouns adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe: The third declenſion.

Singulariter,	*Nom. meus, mea, meum.*	Pluraliter,	*N. mei, meæ, mea.*
	Genit. mei, meæ, mei.		*G. meorum, mearũ, meorum.*
	Dativo meo, meæ, meo.		*Da. meis.*
	Ac. meum, meam, meum.		*A. meos, meas, mea.*
	Vocat. mi, mea, meum.		*Voc. mei, meæ, mea.*
	Ablat. meo, meâ, meo.		*Ablativo meis.*

So is Noſter declined, and tuus, ſuus, veſter, ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative caſe.

The fourth declenſion.

Noſtras, veſtras, and this noun Cujas, be of the fourth declenſion, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,	*N. hic & hæc noſtras & hoc noſtrate.*	Pluraliter,	*N. hi & hæ noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.*
	Gen. hujus noſtratis		*Gen. horum, harum, & horum noſtratium.*
	Dati. huic noſtrati.		*Dat. his noſtratibus.*
	Ac. hunc & hanc noſtratẽ & hoc noſtrate		*Ac. hos & has noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*
	Vocativo ô noſtras, & ô noſtrate.		*Vocat. ô noſtrates, & ô noſtratia.*
	Ab. ab hoc hac & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.		*Ab. ab his noſtratibus*

Note.

Here is to be noted, that Noſtras, veſtras, and this noun Cujas, be called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to Countreys or Nations, to Sects or Factions.

A Pronoun hath three perſons,

Perſons three.

The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf: as, Ego, I, Nos, we.

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to: as, Tu, Thou, Vos, Ye. And of this perſon is alſo every Vocative caſe.

The third perſon is ſpoken of: as, Ille, He; Illi, They: and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, be of the third perſon.

Of

Of a Verb.

A Verb is a part of ſpeech declined with mood and tenſe, and betokeneth doing, as, Amo, *I love*: or ſuffering, as, Amor, *I am loved*: or being; as, Sum, *I am*. A verb.

Of verbs, ſuch as have perſons be called perſonals: as, Ego amo, tu amas. And ſuch as have no perſons, be called imperſonals: as, Tædet, *It irketh*; Oportet, *it behoveth*. Verbs Perſonals.

Of verbs perſonals there be five kinds; Active, paſſive, neuter, deponent, and commune.

A verb active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do: as, Amo, *I love*; and by putting to r, it may be a paſſive: as, Amor. Active.

A verb paſſive endeth in or, and betokeneth to ſuffer: as, Amor, *I am loved*; and by putting away r it may be an active: as, Amo. Paſſive.

A verb neuter endeth in o or m, and cannot take r to make him a paſſive: as, Curro, *I run*; Sum, *I am*. And it is Engliſhed ſometime actively: as, Curro, *I run*: and ſometime paſſively: as, Ægroto, *I am ſick*. Neuter.

A verb deponent endeth in r like a paſſive and yet in ſignification is but either active: as, Loquor verbum, *I ſpeak a word*: or neuter; as, Glorior, *I boaſt*. Deponent.

A verb commune endeth in r, and yet in ſignification is both active and paſſive: as, Oſculor te, *I kiſs thee*; Oſculor à te, *I am kiſſed of thee*. Commune.

Moods.

Moods six. There be six moods: The indicative, the imperative, the optative, the potential, the subjunctive and the infinitive.

Indicative. The indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false, as, Ego amo, *I love*: or else asketh a question: as, Amas tu? *Dost thou love?*

Imperative. The imperative biddeth or commandeth: as, Ama, *Love thou.*

Optative. The optative wisheth or desireth, with these signs, *Would God, I pray God,* or *God grant,* as Utinam amem, *I pray God I love*: and hath commonly an adverb of wishing joyned with him.

Potential. The potential mood is known by these signs, *May, can, might, would, should, could,* or *ought*: as, Amem, *I may,* or *can love*: without an adverb joyned with him.

Subjunctive. The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joyned with him: as, Cùm amarem, *When I loved.* And it is called the subjunctive mood, because it dependeth of another verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after: as, Cùm amarem, eram miser; *When I loved, I was a wretch.*

Infinitive. The infinitive signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be, and hath neither number nor person, nor nominative case before him: and is known commonly by this signe, *To*: as, Amare, *To love.* Also when two verbs come together without any nominative case between them, then the latter shall be the infinitive mood: as, Cupio discere, *I desire to learn.*

Gerunds.

Gerunds three; Di, Do, dum. There be moreover belonging to the infinitive mood of verbs, certain voices called Gerunds ending

ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the active and passive signification: as, Amandi, *Of loving*, or *of being loved*: Amando, *In loving*, or *in being loved*: Amandum, *To love*, or *to be loved*.

Supines.

There be also appertaining unto verbs two supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first supine, because it hath the signification of the verb active; as, Eo amatum, *I go to love*: And the other in u, which is called the latter supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passive; as, Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loved*. Supines two, in *um*, and *u*.

Tenses.

There be five tenses or times: the present tense, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future tense. Tenses five.

The present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as, Amo, *I love*. Present tense.

The preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as, Amabam, *I loved*, or *did love*. Preterimperfect.

The preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe *Have*: as, Amavi, *I have loved*. Preterperfect.

The preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly past, with this signe *Had*: as, Amaveram, *I had loved*. Preterpluperfect.

The future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe *Shall* or *will*: as, Amabo, *I shall* or *will love*. Future.

Persons.

Persons.

Persons three.

There be also in verbs three persons in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love*; Tu amas, *Thou lovest*; Ille amat, *He loveth*. Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love*; Vos amatis, *Ye love*; Illi amant *They love*.

Conjugations.

Conjugations four.

VErbs have four conjugations, which be known after this manner.

1 The first conjugation hath a long before re and ris: as, Amare amāris.

2 The second conjugation hath e long before re and ris: as, Docēre, Docēris.

3 The third conjugation hath e short before re and ris: as, Legĕre, legĕris.

4 The fourth conjugation hath i long before re and ris: as, Audire, audīris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations *be declined after these examples.*

AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. } To love.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. } To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. } To read.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } To hear.

Indica-

Indicative Mood, Preſent tenſe

	Singular,			Plural,		
	I love, or *do love,*	*thou loveſt,* or *doſt love,*	*he loveth,* or *doth love,*	*We love,* or *do love,*	*Ye love,* or *do love.*	*They love,* or *do love*
A	Mo,	amas,	amat.	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
	Doceo,	doces,	docet.	Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
	Lego,	legis,	legit.	Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
	Audio,	audis,	audit.	Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular, Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, *I loved or did love.* bas, bat. *Plur.* bamus, batis, bant.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular, Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, *I have loved.* iſti, it. *Plur.* imus, iſtis, ērunt vel ēre.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, *I had loved.* ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Future tenſe ſingular, Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam, *I ſhall or will love.* bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.

Impera-

Imperative Mood.

Love, Love be, or Love we, or Love, Love they; or thou: let him love, let us love: ye: let them love.

Present tense singular.

Ama, amet, amato: amato: — *Plur.* amemus, — amate, ament, amatote: amanto.

Doce, doceat, doceto: doceto: — *Pl.* doceamus, — docete, doceant, docetote: docéto.

Lege, legat, legito: legito — *Plur.* legamus, — legite, legant, legitote: legunto.

Audi, audiat, audito: audito — *Pl.* audiamus, — audite, audiant, auditote: audiunto.

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

Present tense sing. utinam

Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* utin. amemus, ametis, ent.
Doceam,
Legam, as, at. *Plural.* utinam amus, atis, ant.
Audiam,

Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam

Amarem, *Would God I loved, or did love.*
Docerem,
Legerem, res, ret. *Pl.* utinam remus, retis, rent.
Audirem.

Preterperfect tense singular, utinam

Amaverim, *I pray God I have loved.*
Docuerim,
Legerim, ris, rit. *Plur.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.
Audiverim.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam

Amavissem, *Would God I had loved.*
Docuissem,
Legissem, ses, set. *Pl.* utinam semus, setis, sent.
Audivissem

Future tense singular, utinam

Amavero, *God grant I shall or will love hereafter.*
Docuero,
Legero, ris, rit. *Plur.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.
Audivero,

Poten-

Potential Mood.

I may or can love.

Present tense sing.
Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tense sing.
Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, *I might, would, should, ought, or could love.* res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense singul.
Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, *I might, would, should, or ought to have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing.
Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, *I might, would, should, or ought to had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plur.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense sing.
Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, *I may or can love hereafter.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Present tense sing. cùm
Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* cùm amemus, ametis, ent.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plural* amus, atis, ant.

Preter-

Preterim-perfect tense sing. Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, cùm — *When I loved, or did love.* res, ret. *Plur.* cùm remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense singul. Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, cùm — *When I have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, cùm — *When I had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plur.* cùm ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense singular, Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, cùm — *When I ſhall or will love.* ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſe. Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, — To — Love, Teach, Read, Hear.

Preterperf. tenſe and Preterpluperfect tenſe. Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe, — To have or had — Loved, Taught, Read, Heard.

Future tenſe. Amaturum, Doctúrum, Lecturum, Auditurum, eſſe, To — love, teach, read, hear — hereafter.

Gerunds. Amandi, of loving: Docendi, of teaching: Legendi, of reading: Audiendi, of hearing: — do, in loving: do, in teaching: do, in reading: do, in hearing: — dum, to love, dum, to teach, dum, to read, dum, to hear.

Supinã

Supines.	Amatum,	To	Love.	Amatu,	To be	Loved,
	Doctum,		Teach	Doctu,		Taught.
	Lectum,		Read.	Lectu,		Read.
	Auditum,		Hear.	Auditu,		Heard.

A participle of the present tense.
Amans, loving.
Docens, teaching.
Legens, reading.
Audiens, hearing.

The participle of the first Future tense.
Amaturus, to love or about to love.
Docturus, to teach or about to teach.
Lecturus, to read or about to read.
Auditurus, to hear or about to hear.

Before we decline any verbs in or, for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such verbs, we must learn to decline this verb Sum in this wise following.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus; To be.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense sing. Sum, I am: es, est. *Pluraliter* Sumus, estis, sunt.

Preterimperf. tense singular. Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Pluraliter* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperf. tense sing. Fui, I have been: fuisti, fuit. *Pluraliter* fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperf. tense singul. Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat, *Pluraliter* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tense sing. Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. *Pluraliter* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Impera-

Imperative Mood.

Present tense singular.	Sis, Es, Esto	be thou	Sit, Esto	*Pl.* Simus,	Sitis, Este, Estote	Sint, Sunto.

Optative Mood.

Present ten. sing. utinam	Sim, I pray God I be: sis, sit. *Plural.* utin. simus, sitis, sint.
Preterimperf. tense sing. utinam	Essem, would God I were; esses, esset. *Plur.* utin. essemus, essetis, essent.
Preterperf. tense sing. utinam	Fuerim, would God I have been: fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperf. tense sing. utinam	Fuissem, would God I had been: fuisses, fuisset. *Plural.* utinam fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future ten. sing. utinam	Fuero, God grant I be hereafter: fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potential Mood.

Present tense sing.	Sim I may or can be: sis, sit: *Plural.* simus, sitis, sint.
Preterimperf. tense singular.	Essem, I might or could be: esses, esset. *Pl.* essemus, essetis, essent.
Preterperf. tense sing.	Fuerim. I might, could, should, or ought to have been: fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperf. tense sing.	Fuissem. I might, could, should, or ought to have been: fuisses, fuisset. *Pl.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tense sing.	Fuero, I may or can be hereafter: fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjun-

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent ten. ſingul. cùm	Sim, when I am: ſis, ſit. *Plural*, cùm ſimus, ſitis, ſint.	
Preterim-perf. tenſe ſing. cùm	Eſſem, when I was: eſſes, eſſet. *Pl.* cùm eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.	
Preter-Perf. tenſe ſing. cùm	Fuerim when I have been: fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.	
Preterplu-perfect tenſe ſing. cùm	Fuiſſem, when I had been: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Pl.* cùm fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.	
Future ten. ſing. cùm	Fuero, when I ſhall or will be: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.	

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterim-perf. tenſe.	Eſſe, To be.	*Preterfect & Preterplu-perfect tenſe,*	Fuiſſe	To have or had been.
Future tenſe.	Fore vel futurum eſſe, To be hereafter.			

Verbs in *Or* of the four Conjugations be declined after theſe examples.

AMor, amâris vel amâre: amatus ſum vel fui, amâri: amatus, amandus. To be loved.

Doceor, docêris vel docêre: doctus ſum vel fui, doceri: doctus, docendus. To be taught.

Legor, legeris vel legere: lectus ſum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus, To be read.

Audior, audîris vel audîre: auditus ſum vel fui, audiri: auditus, audiendus, To be heard.

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Present tense sing.

Amor, amâris vel amâre, amatur.
Docear, docêris vel docêre, docetur.
Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.
Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.

Plural. mur, mini, ntur.

Preterimperf. tense singular.

Amabar,
Docebar,
Legebar,
Audiebar

I was loved.

baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperf. tense sing.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus

I have been loved, sum vel fui,

tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Pl.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterplusperf. tense singul.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus

I had been loved. eram vel fueram,

tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense sing.

Amabor,
Docebor,
Legar,
Audiar,

I shall or will be loved.

beris vel ere, itur. *Pl.* bimur, imini, untur
êris vel êre, etur. *Pl.* emur, emini, entur.

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tense sing.	Amare, ametur, amator: amator.	*Pl.* amemur.	Amamini, amentur, amaminor: amantor.		
	Docere, doceatur, docetor: docetor.	*Pl.* doceamur.	Docemini, doceantur, docemini: docentor.		
	Legere, legatur, legitor: legitor.	*Pl.* legamur.	Legimini, legantur, legimini: leguntor.		
	Audire, audiatur auditor: auditor.	*P.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiantur, audimini: audiuntor.		

Optative

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

Present tense sing. utinam. { Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Pl.* utin. êmur, êmini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, } aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* utin. amur, amini, antur.

Would God I were loved.

Preterimperfect tense singular, utinam { Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } reris vel rere, retur. *Pl* utin. remur, remini, rentur.

I pray God I have been loved.

Preterperfect tense singular. utinam { Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plural.* utin. ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Would God I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, utinam { Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus } essem vel fuissem tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* utinam ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

Future tense singular, utinam { Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plur.* utinam ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

Present tense sing. { Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Pl* êmur, êmini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, } aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſing. Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, *I would, ſhould, or ought to be loved.* reris vel rere, retur. *Plur.* remur, remini, rentur.

I Would, ſhould, or ought to have been loved.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingul. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *Plural.* ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

I would, ſhould, or ought to had been loved.

Preterplu-perfect tenſe ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. *Plural.* ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

I may or can be loved hereafter.

Future tenſe ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plural.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing. cùm Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Pl.* cùm êmur, êmini, entur, Docear, Legar, Audiar, aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

When I was loved.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. cùm Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Pl.* cùm rêmur, rêmini, rentur.

When I have been loved.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. cùm Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *Pl.* cùm ti ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preter-

When I had been loved.

Preterplu-perfect tense sing. cùm { Amatus / Doctus / Lectus / Auditus } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pluraliter*, cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

When I shall or will be loved.

Future tense singular, cùm { Amatus / Doctus / Lectus / Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit, *Pluraliter*, cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. { Amari, / Doceri, / Legi, / Audiri, } To be { Loved. / Taught. / Read. / Heard.

To have or had been loved, &c.

Preterperf. tense and Preterplu-perf. tense. { Amatum / Doctum / Lectum / Auditum } esse vel fuisse,

Future tense. { Amatum iri, vel amandum esse, / Doctum iri, vel docendum esse, / Lectum iri, vel legendum esse, / Auditum iri, vel audiendū esse, } To be { loved / taught / read / heard } hereafter.

A participle of the Preterperfect tense. { Amatus, Loved. / Doctus, Taught. / Lectus, Read. / Auditus, Heard.

A participle of the Future in dus. { Amandus, / Docendus, / Legendus, / Audiendus, } To be { Loved. / Taught. / Read. / Heard.

Of Certain Verbs going out of Rule, which are declined and formed in manner following.

Possum potes, potui, posse: potens: To may or can.

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo volendum: supinis caret, volens: To will, or to be willing.

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: supinis caret, nolens: To nill, or to be unwilling.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret, malens: To have rather, or to be more willing.

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse: edendi, edendo, edendum: esum, esu, vel estum, estu: edens, esurus, vel esturus: To eat.

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: To be made, or to be done.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum latu: ferens, laturus: To bear, or suffer.

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: To be born or suffered.

Indicative.

Presens tensa singular.

Possum, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, non vis, non vult.
Malo, mavis, mavult.
Edo, edis, vel es, edit vel est.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Pluraliter.

Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Pre-

Preterimperfect tense singular.

Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, as, at. *Plural.* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebam, Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tense singular.

Potui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Tuli, isti, it. *Pl.* imus, istis, êrunt vel êre.

Factus, Latus sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Plur.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuêrunt, vel fuêre.

Preterplu-perfect tense sing.

Poteram, Volueram, Nolueram, Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus, Latus eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense singular.

Potero, eris, erit. *Plur.* Poterimus, eritis, erunt.

Volam, Nolam, Malam, Edam, Fiam, Feram, es, et. *Plur.* emus, eris, ent.

Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, feretur. *Plur.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no imperative mood.

Imperative Mood.

Present tense singular.

Noli, nolito. *Plural.* Nolite, nolitote.

Es, esto, ede, edito: edat, esto, edito. *Pl.* Edamus, edite, este, estote, editote: edant, edunto.

Fito tu: Fiat, fito. *Pl.* Fiamus, Fite, fitote: Fiant, fiunto.

Fer, ferto: Ferat, ferto. *Plur.* Feramus, Ferte, fertote: Ferant, ferunto.

Ferre, fertor: Feratur, fertor. *Pl.* Feramur, Ferimini, feriminor: Ferantur, feruntor.

Optative Mood.

Present tense sing. utinam

Possim, Velim, Nolim, Malim, is, it. *Plur.* utinam imus, itis, int.

Edam, Fiam, Feram, as, at. *Plural.* utinam amus, atis ant.

Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *P.* utin. amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam

Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *Plur.* utinam emus, etis, ent.

Ferrer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Pl.* utin. rêmur, rêmini, rentur.

Preterperfect tense singular, utinam

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit *Plur.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plur.* utinam ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, ses, set. *Pl.* utin. semus, setis, sent.

Factus, Latus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* utin. ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future

Future tense singular, utinam

Potuero, Maluero,
Voluero, Edero, ris, rit. *Plural* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.
Noluero, Tulero,

Factus Latus { ero vel fuero, ris eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plurall* utinam ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

The Potential and the Subjunctive mood be formed like the optative in voices, and do differ onely in signification and signe of the mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Preterimperf. tense.

Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, } *Preterperf. and Preterplusperf. tense.* { Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse.

Edere vel esse, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri, } *Preterperf. and Preterplusperf. tense.* { Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future tense sing.

Esurum esse. Laturum esse. } { Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo and Queo make Ibam and Quibam in the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, and Ibo and Quibo in the future tense: and in all other moods, and tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation; saving that they make their gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood, be formed the preterpluperfect tense of the same mood; the preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense, of the Optative mood, the Potential mood, and the Subjunctive mood; the preterperfect tense, and the preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood: as of

Tenses formed of the preterperfect tense.

Amavi,

amavi, are formed Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into o short: and, Amavissem, amavisse, keeping i still.

Impersonals. Impersonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the third person singular onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English, this signe *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becometh not, Non decet.

Of a Participle.

A Participle is a part of speech derived of a Verb: and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case, and declension: and part of a Verb, as Tense and signification: and part of both, as Number and figure.

Four kinds of participles. There be four kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense; one of the Future in rus, & another of the Future in dus.

Present tense. A Participle of the Present tense hath his English ending in *ing*: as *Loving*: & his Latine in ans or ens: as Amans, docens. And it is formed of the preter imperfect tense of the Indicative Mood by changing the last syllable into ns: as, Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

The first Future tense in rus. A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice: as, Amaturus, *To love*, or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus: as doctu, docturus.

Preter tense. A Participle of the Preter tense hath his English

glish ending in *d, t, or n*; as *loved, taught, slain*: and his Latine in rus, sus, xus; as, Amatus, visus, nexus; and one in uus, as Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as, Lectu, lectus; except Mortuus

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitive mood of the passive voice: as, Amandus, *To be loved.* And it is formed of the Genitive case of the Participle of the present tense by changing tis into dus, Amantis, amandus; Legentis, legendus. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tense; as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading old authours thou dost profit.* The second Future tense in *dus.*

Of a verb Active, and of a verb Neuter which hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in rus; as of Amo, cometh Amans, amaturus: of Curro, Currens, curlurus. Of an active come two participles.

Of a verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future tense in dus: as of Amor cometh amatus, amandus. Of a passive come two.

Of a verb deponent come three Participles: one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Auxilior, cometh auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. Of a deponent three.

And if the verb Deponent do govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a participle in dus: as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a verb Commune come four participles: as of Largior, cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. Of a commune four.

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nouns adjectives of three articles: as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c. Participles declined like Adjectives.

Par=

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nouns adjectives of three divers endings: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of an Adverb.

An Adverb is a part of speech joyned to the Verbs to declare their signification.

Adverbs some be of Time: as, Hodie, cras, heri, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of

Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, istic, illic, intùs, foris.
Number: as, semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
Order: as, Indè, deinde, denique, postremò.
Asking or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde, quorsum num nunquid
Calling: as, Heus, ô, ehodum.
Affirming: as, Certè, nè, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licèt, estò.
Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius-fidius,
Exhorting: as, Eia, agè, agitè, agedum,
Flattering: as, Sodes, amabò.
Forbidding: as, Nè.
Wishing: as, Utinam, si, ô si, ô.
Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter, non modò, non solùm.
Parting: as, Seorsum, sigillatim, vicatim.
Choosing: as, Potiùs, imò.
A thing not finished: as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non.
Shewing: as, En, ecce.
Doubting: as, Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.
Chance: as, Fortè, fortuitò.

Some

Some be of
- Likeneſs: as, Sic, ſicut, quaſi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- Qualitie: as, Bene, malè, doctè, fortiter.
- Quantity: as, Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimùm.
- Comparison: as, Tam, quàm, magis, minùs, maximè.

Certain adverbs be compared: as, Doctè, doctiùs, doctiſſimè. Fortiter, fortiùs, fortiſſimè. Propè, propiùs, proximè.

Alſo the voices of Prepoſitions, if they be ſet alone, not having any caſuall word to ſerve unto ſoyned with them, be not prepoſitions, but are changed into adverbs: as, Qui anté non cavet, pòſt dolebit, He that beſwareth not afore, ſhall be ſorry afterward. Coràm laudare, & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt, In preſence to commend one, and behinde the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt part.

Of a Conjunction.

A Conjunction is a part of ſpeech that ſoyneth words and ſentences togither.

Of Conjunctions ſome be Copulatives: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be
- Diſjunctives: as, Aut, ve, vel, ſeu, ſive.
- Diſcretives: as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, aſt.
- Cauſals: as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando ſet for quoniam.

Some

Some be
- Conditionals: as, Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodo.
- Exceptives: as, Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.
- Interrogatives: as, Nè, an, utrùm, necne, annè, nonne.
- Illatives: as, Ergò, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.
- Adversatives: as, Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licèt, estó.
- Redditives to the same: as, Tamen, attamen.
- Electives: as, Quàm ac, atque.
- Diminutives: as, Saltem, vel.

Of a Preposition.

A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition, as Ad patrem; or else in Composition: as, Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve *to the Accusative case.*

Ad, To.
Apud, At.
Ante, Before.
Adversus, } Against.
Adversum, }

Cis, } On this side.
Citra, }
Extra, Without.
Intra, Within.
Inter, Between.
Circum, } About.
Circa, }
Infra, Beneath.
Contra, Against.
Juxta, Beside, or nigh (to.
Erga, Towards.
Ob, For.

Pone,

Pone, Behinde.
Per, By or through.
Prope, Nigh.
Propter, For.
Secundum, } After.
Post,
Trans, On the further side,

Ultra, Beyond.
Præter, Beside.
Supra, Above.
Circiter, About.
Usque, Until.
Secus, By.
Versus, Towards.
Penes, In the power.

Where note, that Versus, is set after his casual word: as, Londinum versus, Towards London. And likewise may Penes be set also.

These Prepositions following serve *To the Ablative case.*

A ab, abs, From or fro.
Cum, With.
Coram, Before, or in presence.
Clam, Privily.
De, } Of or fro.
E, }
Ex, }

Pro, For.
Præ, Before, or in comparison.
Palam, Openly.
Sine, } without.
Absque, }
Tenus, Until or up to.

Where note that if the casual word joyned with Tenus be the plural number, it shall be put in the Genitive case, and be set before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, Up to the ears: Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Note also, that the voices of Prepositions, being set alone without their casual words be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is afore said in the Adverb.

These

These Prepositions following serve to both cases.

In with this signe *To*, to the accusative case: as, In urbem, Into the city. In without this signe *To*, to the ablative case: as, In te spes est, My hope is in thee. Sub noctem, A little before night.
Sub judice lis est, The matter is before the judge.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon a green leaf.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

Of an Interjection.

AN Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the minde; under an imperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.

Some are of Sorrow: as, Heu, hei.

Some are of
- Dread: as, Atat.
- Marvelling: as, Papæ.
- Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.
- Shunning: as, Apage.
- Praying: as, Euge.
- Scorning: as, Hui.
- Exclamation: as, Proh deûm atque hominum fidem.
- Cursing: as, Væ, malùm.
- Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.
- Calling: as, Eho, oh, io.
- Silence: as, Au. And such others.

THE

THE CONCORDS
of *Latine* Speech.

For the due joyning of words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine speech there be three Concords: The first between the nominative case and the verb. The second, between the substantive and the adjective. The third, between the antecedent and the relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latine, look out the principal verb. If there be more verbs then one in a sentence, the first is the principal verb, except it be the infinitive mood, or have before it a relative: as, *that, whom, which*: or a conjunction: as, Ut, *that*; Cùm, *when*; Si, *if*, and such others.

When ye have found the verb ask this question, *who*, or *what*? and the word that answereth to the question shall be the nominative case to the verb; except it be a verb impersonal, which will have no nominative case. And the nominative case shall in making and construing Latine be set before the verb; except a question be asked, and then the nominative is set after the verb, or after the sign of the verb: as, [b]Amas [a]tu? Lovest thou? [b] Venitne [a] Rex? Doth the king come?

Likewise if the verb be of the Imperative mood: as, [b]Ama [a]tu, Love thou. [b]Amato [a]ille, Let him love.

And sometime when this sign, *it*, or *there*, cometh before the English of the verb: as, [b]Est [a]libet

meus, It is my book. [a] Venit ad me [b] quidam, There came one to me. And that casual word which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to this question *whom?* or *what?* made by the verb, shall commonly be the accusative case: except the verb do properly govern another case after him to be construed withall: as, *Si cupis* [a] *placere magistro,* [a] *utere* [b] *diligentiâ, nec sis tantus* [b] *cessator, ut* [b] *calcaribus* [a] *indigeas,* If thou covet to please the master, use diligence: & be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurs.

A verb personal agreeth with his nominative case in number and person: as, [a] *Præceptor* [a] *legit,* [z] *vos verò* [b] *negligitis,* The master readeth, and ye regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy then the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a verb plural; which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person, as [a] *Ego & tu* [b] *sumus in tuto,* I and thou be in safeguard. [a] *Tu & pater* [b] *periclitamini,* Thou & thy father are in jeopardy. [z] *Pater & præceptor* [a] *accersunt te,* Thy father and thy master have sent for thee.

When a verb cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, *Amantium iræ, amoris* [z] *redintegratio* [b] *est,* The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. [a] *Quid enim nisi* [a] *vota* [b] *supersunt?* For what remaineth save onely prayers? *Pectora percussit,* [a] *pectus quoque* [z] *robora* [b] *fiunt,* She strake her breast, and her breast turned into oak also.

Here note also, that sometime the infinitive mood of a verb, or else a whole clause afore-going, or else some member of a sentence may be the nomi-

native

native case to the verb: as, 'Diluculo surgere, salu-berrimum 'est, To rise betime in the morning, is the most wholsome thing in the world. 'Multum scire, vita 'est jucundissima, To know much, is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second Concord.

When ye have an adjective, ask this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantive to it.

The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with his substantive in case, gender and number: as, 'Amicus 'certus in 're incerta cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter. 'Homo 'armatus, A man armed. 'Ager colendus, A field to be tilled. 'Hic vir, This man. 'Meus 'herus est, It is my master.

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter.

Many substantives singular, having a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an adjective plural; which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as, Rex & Regina, beati, The king & the queen are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye have a relative, ask this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the relative, and is rehearsed again of the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number and person: as 'Vir sapit, 'qui pauca loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few things, or words.

meus, It is my book. [a] Venit ad me [b] quidam, There came one to me. And that casual word which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to this question *whom?* or *what?* made by the verb, shall commonly be the accusative case: except the verb do properly govern another case after him to be construed withall: as, *Si cupis* [a] *placere magistro,* [z] *utere* [b] *diligentiâ, nec sis tardus* [c] *cessator, ut* [d] *calcaribus* [e] *indigeas.* If thou covet to please the master, use diligence: & be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurs.

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When ye have an adiective, ask this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantive to it.

The adiective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with his substantive in case, gender and number: as, Amicus 'certus in 're 'incerta cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter. 'Homo 'armatus, A man armed. 'Ager colendus, A field to be tilled. 'Hic vir. This man. 'Meus 'herus est, It is my master.

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The antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the relative, and is rehearsed again of the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number and person: as 'Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few things, or words.

Sometimes the relative hath for his antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the neuter gender and singular number: as, 'In tempore veni, 'quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season which is the chiefest thing of all. But if the relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the relative shall be put in the plural number: as, 'Tu multum dormis & 'bibis potus, 'quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much, & drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body.

When this English *that*, may be turned into this English *which*, it is a relative: otherwise it is a conjunction, which in Latine is called quod, or ut, and in making Latine, it may elegantly be put away, by turning the nominative case into the accusative, and the verb into the infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo 'quod tu bene 'vales: Gaudeo 'te bene 'valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Jubeo 'ut tu 'abeas: Jubeo 'te 'abire, I bid that thou go hence.

Many antecedents singular, having a conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plural, which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, 'Imperium & 'dignitas 'quæ periisti, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy: yea, in such case, though the substantives, or antecedents be of the masculine or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter; yet may the adjective or relative be put in the neuter gender: as, 'Arcus & 'calami sunt bona, The bow and arrows be good: 'Arcus & 'calami 'quæ fregisti, The bow and arrows which thou hast broken.

The case of the Relative.

When there cometh no nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be the nominative case to the verb: as, Miser est [a] qui nummos [b] admiratur, wretched is that person which is in love with money.

But when there cometh a nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be such case as the verb will have after him: as, Felix, [b] quem [c] faciunt aliena [d] pericula cautum, happy is he whom other mens harms do make to beware.

As the relative may be the nominative case to the verb, so it may be the substantive to the adjective that is joyned with him, or that cometh after him: as, Divitias amare noli, [a] quod omnium est [b] fœdissimum, Love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggerly thing in the world.

Nouns interrogatives and indefinites follow the rule of the relative: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which evermore come before the verb, like as the relative doth: as, Hei mihi! qualis erat? Talis erat, [a] qualem nunquam [b] vidi.

Yet here is to be understood and noted, that the relative is not always governed of the verb that it cometh before, but sometime of the infinitive mood that cometh after the verb: as, [a] Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi, what persons thou wouldest me to thank, I have thanked.

Sometime of a participle: as, [a] Quibus rebus adductus fecisti? with what things moved didst thou it?

Sometime of the gerund: as, [a] Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus, which things at this present is no time to tell.

Sometime of the preposition set before him: as, [a] Quem in locum deducta res sit, vides, Unto what

ſtate the matter is now brought, thou ſeeſt.

Sometime of the ſubſtantive that it doth accord with; as, Senties [a]qui [a]vir ſiem Thou ſhalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of ſpeaking, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a noun partitive or diſtributive: as, [a]Quarum rerum [a]utram minùs velim, non facile poſſum exiſtimare, Of the which two things, whether I would with leſs will have, I cannot eaſily eſteem.

Sometime it is put in the genitive caſe, by reaſon of a ſubſtantive coming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, [b]cujus [a]cauſâ hoc incipis, I knew him not, for whoſe cauſe thou beginneſt this.

Sometime it is otherwiſe governed of a noun ſubſtantive: as Omnia tibi dabuntur, [b]quibus [a]opus habes, All things ſhall be given thee which thou haſt need of.

Sometime of an adverb; as, [b]Cui utrùm [a]obviam procedam nondum ſtatui, whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the ablative caſe with this ſigne *then*, & is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as Uterè virtute, [b]quâ nihil eſt [a]melius, Uſe vertue, then the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the ablative caſe abſolute: as, Quantus erat Julius Cæſar, [ab] quo Imperatore, Romani primùm Britanniam ingreſſi ſunt! How worthy a man was Julius Cæſar, under whoſe conduct the Romans firſt entred into Britain!

Alſo when it ſignifieth an inſtrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative caſe: as, Ferrum habuit, [b]quo ſe occideret, He had a knife, wherewith he would have ſlain himſelf.

When a relative cometh between two ſubſtantives

tives of divers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them: as, [a]Avis [b]quæ passer appellatur; or, Avis, [b]qui [a]passer appellatur, The bird which is called a sparrow. Yea, though the substantives be of divers numbers also: as, [a]sine ea [a]Lutetia, [b]quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? or else, [a]Sine ea Lutetia, [b]quos nos [a]Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of nouns Substantives.

When two substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be the genitive case: as, [a]Facundia [b]Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. [a]Opus [b]Virgilii, The work of Virgil. [a]Amator [b]studiorum, A lover of studies. [a]Dogma [a]Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case: as, [a]Pater meus [b]vir amat [a]me [b]puerum, My father being a man loveth me a child.

When the English of this word res, is put with an adjective, ye may put away res, and put the adjective in the neuter gender, like a substantive: as, [a]Multa me impedierunt, Many things have letted me. And being so put, it may be the substantive to the adjective: as, [a]Pauca his [b]similia, A few things like unto these. [a]Nonnulla [b]hujusmodi, Many things of like sort.

An adjective in the neuter gender, put alone without a substantive, standeth for a substantive, and may have a genitive case after him, as if it were a substantive: as, [a]Multum [a]lucri, Much gain. [a]Quantum [a]negotii? How much business? [a]Id operis, That work.

Words importing indument of any quality or property to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a noun substantive, or a verb substantive, may be put in the ablative case, or in the genitive:

state the matter is now brought, thou seest.

Sometime of the substantive that it doth accord with; as, Senties [b]qui [a]vir siem Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of speaking, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

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Sometime it is put in the genitive case, by reason of a substantive coming next after him; as, Ego illum non novi, [b]cujus [a]causâ hoc incipis, I knew him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a noun substantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, [b]quibus [a]opus habes, All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Sometime of an adverb: as, [b]Cui utrùm [a]obviam procedam, nondum statui, whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the ablative case with this signe *than*, & is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as Utere virtute, [b]quâ nihil est [a]melius, Use vertue, than the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the ablative case absolute: as, Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, [ab] quo Imperatore, Romani primùm Britanniam ingressi sunt! How worthy a man was Julius Cæsar, under whose conduct the Romans first entred into Britain!

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative case: as, Ferrum habuit, [b]quo se [a]occideret, He had a knife, wherewith he would have slain himself.

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Words importing indument of any quality or property to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a noun substantive, or a verb substantive, may be put in the ablative case, or in the genitive:

as, a Puer b bona-indole; or, a Puer b bonæ-indolis. A child of good towardness. a Puer b boni-ingenii, or, a puer b bono-ingenio. A child of a good wit.

Opus and Usus, when they be Latine for need, require an ablative case: as: a Opus est mihi tuo b judicio, I have need of thy judgement. Viginti b minis a usus est filio, My son hath need of twenty pounds.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

Adjectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like require a genitive case: as, a Cupidus auri, Covetous of money. a Petitus b belli, Expert of warfare. a Ignarus b omnium, Ignorant of all things. a Fidens b animi, Bold of heart. a Dubius b mentis, Doubtful of mind. a Memor b præteriti, Mindful of that is past. a Reus b furti, Accused of theft.

Nouns partitives and certain interrogatives, with certain nouns of number, require a genitive case: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius quisque, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an interrogative: Unus, duo, tres, Primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, a Aliquis b nostrûm, a Primus b omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latine must be made by the same case of a noun, pronoun, or participle, and by the same tense of a verb that the question is asked by: as. a Cujus est fundus? b Vicini. Quid a agitur in ludo literario? b Studetur. Or else a question be asked by Cujus, ja, um: as, a Cuja est sententia? b Ciceronis. Or by a word that may govern divers cases: as b Quanti a emisti librum? b Parvo. Or except I must answer by one of these possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, as, a Cujus est domus? non b vestra, sed b nostra.

Nouns

Nouns of the comparative and the superlative degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English *of*, or *among*, require a genitive case: as, [b]Aurium [a] mollior est sinistra, Of the ears the left is the softer. Cicero [b] Oratorum [a] eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nouns of the comparative degree, having *then* or *by* after them, do cause the word following to be the ablative case: as, [a]Frigidior [b] glacie, More cold then ice. [a] Doctior [b] multo, Better learned by a great deal. Uno [b] pede [a] altior; Higher by a foot.

The Dative case.

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a dative case: as, Labor est [a] utilis [b] corpori, Labour is profitable to the body. [a] Æqualis [b] Hectori, Equal to Hector. [a] Idoneus [b] bello, Fit for war. [a] Jucundus [b] omnibus, Pleasant to all persons. [b] Parenti [a] supplex, Suppliant to his father. [b] Mihi [a] Proprium, Proper to me.

Likewise nouns adjectives of the passive signification in bilis, and participials in dus: as, [a]Flebilis, [a a] flendus [b] omnibus, To be lamented of all men. [a] Formidabilis, [a a] formidandus [b] hosti, To be feared of his enemy.

The Accusative case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after adjectives in the accusative case, and sometime in the ablative case: as, Turris [a] alta [b] centum-pedes, A Tower an hundred foot high. Arbor [a] lata [b] tres-digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber [a] crassus [b] tres-pollices, *vel* [b] tribus-pollicibus, A book three inches thick.

The

The Ablative case.

Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness, plenty, or wanting, require an ablative case, and sometime a genitive: as, [b]Copiis [a]abundans. Crater [b]chymo [a]plena. [a]Vacuus [b]irâ, [b]iræ, ab irâ. Nulla epistola [a]inanis [b]re aliquâ. [a]Ditissimus [b]agri. [b]Stultorum [a]plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi [b]mentis [a]inops, oblatum respuat aurum? [a]Integer [b]vitæ, [b]scelerisque [a]purus, non eget Mauri jaculis, nec arcu. [a]Expers [a]omnium. Corpus [a]inane [a]animæ.

These Adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will have an ablative case: as, [a]Dignus [b]honore. [a]Captus [b]oculis. [b]Virtute [a]præditus. [b]Paucis [a]contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may in stead of the ablative case have an infinitive mood of a verb: as, [a]Dignus [b]laudari, worthy to be praised. [a]Contentus in pace [b]vivere. Content to live in peace.

Construction of the Pronoun.

These genitive cases of the primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri, be used when suffering or passion be signified: as, [a]Pars tui. [a]Amor [b]mei. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, be used, as, [a]Ars [b]tua. [a]Imago [b]tua.

These genitive cases, Nostrûm, vestrûm, be used after distributives, partitives, comparatives, and superlatives: as, [a]Nemo [b]vestrûm. [a]Aliquis [b]nostrûm. [a]Major [b]vestrûm. [a]Maximus natu nostrûm.

Construction of the Verb: and first with *the Nominative case.*

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and certain verbs passives, as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, with other like, will have such case after them

them, as they have before them: as, [a] Fama [n] est [b] malum, Fame is an evil thing. [a] Malus cultura [n] fit [b] bonus, An evil person by due ordering or governance is made good. [a] Crœsus [n] vocatur [b] dives, Crœsus is called rich. Horatius [n] salutatur [b] Poeta, Horace is saluted by the name of a Poet. Malo [n] te [b] divitem [n] esse, quàm haberi, I had rather thou wert rich indeed then so accounted.

Also verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called verbs of gesture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, & such other like, as they have before them a nominative case of the doer or sufferer, so may they have after them a nominative case of a noun, or participle, declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing or suffering: as, [a] Incedo claudus, I go lame. [a] Petrus [n] dormit [b] securus, Peter sleepeth void of care. [a] Tu [n] cubas [b] supinus, Thou liest in bed with thy face upward. [a] Somnias [b] vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. [a] Studeto [b] stans, Study thou standing. And likewise in the accusative case, as, Non decet quenquam [n] meiere [a] currentem, aut mandentem, It doth not become any man to piss running, or eating.

And generally when the word that goeth before the verb, and the word that cometh after the verb belong both to one thing, that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the verb be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the verb be: as, [a] Loquor [b] frequens. I speak often. [a] Taceo [b] multus, I hold my peace much. [a] Scribo epistolas [b] rarissimus, I write letters very seldom. Ne [a] assuescas [n] bibere vinum [b] jejunus, Accustom not thy self to drink wine next thy heart, or not having eaten somewhat before.

The Genitive case.

This verb Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owning or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty or guise, it causeth the noun, pronoun, or participle following to be put in the genitive case: as, Hæc vestis [a]est [b]patris, This garment is my fathers. [b]Insipientis [a]est dicere, non putaram, It is the property of a fool to say I had not thought. Extremæ [a]est [b]dementiæ discere dediscenda, It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learn things that must afterward be learned otherwise. [b]Orantis [a]est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. Except that these pronouns, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the nominative case: as, Hic codex [a]est [b]meus. This book is mine, Hæc domus [a]est [b]vestra, This house is yours. Non [a]est mentiri [b]meum, It is not my guise (or property) to lie. [b]Nostrum [a]est injuriam non inferre, It is our parts not to do wrong. [b]Tuum [a]est omnia juxtà pati, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things alike.

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard require a genitive case betokening the value: as, [b]Parvi [a]ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little worth. [b]Maximi [a]penditur nobilitas, Nobleness of birth is very much regarded.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or absolving, will have a genitive case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an ablative case, most commonly without a preposition: as, Hic [b]furti se [a]alligat, *vel* [b]furto. [a]Admonuit

monuit me [b] errari, vel [b] errato. [b] De pecuniis repe-tundis [a] damnatus est.

Satago, misereor, misereſco, require a genitive caſe: as, [a] Rerum ſuarum [a] ſatagit. [a] Miſerere mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, and memini, will have a genitive, or an accuſative caſe: as, [a] Reminiſcor [a] hiſtoriæ. [a] Obliviſcor [b] carminis. [a] Recordor [b] pueritiam. [a] Obliviſcor [b] lectionem. [a] Memini [b] tui, vel [b] te, I remember thee. [a] Memini [b] de te, I ſpake of thee. [a] Egeo, or indigeo [b] tui, vel [b] te, I have need of thee. [a] Potior [b] urbis, I conquer the city. [a] Potior [b] voto, I obtain my deſire.

The Dative caſe.

All manner of verbs put acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens *to* or *for* after them, will have a dative caſe: as, Non [b] omnibus [a] dormio, I ſleep not to all men. [b] Huic [a] habeo, non [b] tibi, I have it for this man, and not for thee.

To this rule do belong verbs betokening

Profit or diſprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.

Give or reſtore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.

Promiſe or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.

Command or ſhew: as, Impero, indico, monſtro.

Truſt: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.

Obey, or to be againſt: as, Obedio, adulor, repugno.

Threaten, or to be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, iraſcor.

Alſo Sum, with his compounds, except Poſſum: Alſo verbs compound with ſatis, bene and male: as, Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: Finally, certain verbs compound with theſe prepoſitions, Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, and inter, will have a dative caſe: as, Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, ſubo-

leo,

oleo, antesto, posthabeo, objicio, insulco, interseno.

This verb Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be put for habeo, and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the nominative case, shall be put in the dative, and the word that seemeth to be the accusative case, shall be the nominative, as, Est mihi mater, I have a mother. Non est mihi argentum, I have no money. But if Sum be the infinitive mood, this nominative shall be turned into the accusative, as, Scio tibi non esse argentum, I know thou hast no money.

Also when Sum hath after him a nominative case and a dative, the word, that is the nominative case, may be also the dative: so that Sum may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double dative case: as, Sum tibi præsidio, I am to thee a safeguard. Hæc res est mihi voluptati. This thing is to me a pleasure.

And not only Sum, but also many other verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double dative case; one of the person, and another of the thing: as, Do tibi vestem pignori. Verto hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

The Accusative case.

VErbs transitives are all such as have after them an accusative case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be active, commune, or deponent: as, Usus promptos facit. Fœminæ ladiheantur viros. Largitur pecuniam.

Also verbs neuters may have an accusative case of their own signification: as, Endymionis somnum dormis. Gaudeo gaudium. Vivo vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two accusative cases; one of the sufferer, and another of the thing, as, Rogo te pecuniam. Doceo te literas. Quod te jamdudum hortor. Exuo me gladium.

The Ablative case.

All verbs require an ablative case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as, [1]Perit eum [2]gladio. [1]Taceo [2]metu. Summâ [2]eloquentiâ causam [1]egit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the ablative case: as, [1]Vendidi [2]auro. [1]Emptus sum [2]argento: Except these genitives, when they be put alone without substantives, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque: as [1]Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Certè [2]pluris quàm [1]vellem. Having that after verbs of price we shal always use these adverbs, Carius, vilius, melius, and pejus, instead of their casuals.

Verbs of plenty or scarceness, filling, emptying, loading or unloading, will have an ablative case: as, [1]Affluis [2]opibus. [1]Careo [2]virtute. [1]Expleo te [2]fabulis. [1]Spoliavit me [2]bonis omnibus. [1]Oneras stomachum [2]cibo. [1]Levabo te hoc [2]onere. Likewise, Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, affecio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving, or distance, or taking away, will have an ablative case, with, à, ab, è ex, or de: as, [1]Accepit literas [2]à Petro. [1]Audivi ex nuncio. Longè [1]distat [2]à nobis. [1]Eripui te [2]è malis. And this ablative after verbs of taking away may be turned into a dative: as, [1]Subtraxit [2]mihi cingulum. [1]Eripuit [2]illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as [1]Præfero hunc multis gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees. [1]Paulo intervallo illum [1]superat, He is beyond the other but a little space.

A noun, or a pronoun ſubſtantive, joyned with a particicle, expreſſed or underſtood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed it ſhall be put in the ablative caſe abſolute: as, [a]Rege [b]veniente, hoſtes fugerunt, The King coming, the enemies fled. [a]Me [b]duce, vinces, I being captain, thou ſhalt overcome.

And it may be reſolved by any of theſe words, Dum, cùm, quando, ſi, quanquam, poſtquàm: as, [a]Rege [b]veniente, *id eſt*, Dum veniret rex. [a]Me [b]duce; *id eſt*, Si ego dux fuero.

Conſtructions of Paſſives.

A Verb Paſſive will have after him an ablative caſe with a prepoſition, or ſometime a dative of the doer: as, Virgilius [a]legitur [b]a me. [c]Tibi fama [a]petatur. And the ſame ablative or dative ſhall be the nominative caſe to the verb, if it be made by the active: as, [a]Ego [b]lego Virgilium. [b]Petas [a]tu famam.

Gerunds.

GErunds and Supines will have ſuch caſes as the verbs that they come of: as, Otium [a]ſcribendi [b]literas. Ad [a]conſolandum [b]tibi. [a]Auditum [b]Poetas.

WHen the Engliſh of the infinitive mood cometh after any of theſe nouns ſubſtantives, Studium, cauſa, tempus, gratia, otium, occaſio, libido, ſpes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, geſtus, ſatietas, poteſtas, licentia, conſuetudo, conſilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, & others like, if the verb ſhould be of the active voice, it ſhall be made by the gerund in di: And the ſame gerund in di is uſed alſo after certain adjectives: as, [a]Cupidus [b]viſendi. [a]Cortus [b]eundi. [a]Peritus [b]jaculandi. [a]Gnarus [b]bellandi.

when

When ye have an English of the participle of the present tense, with this signe *of* or *with*, coming after a noun adjective, it shall in Latine making be put in the gerund in do: as, [a] Defessus sum [b] ambulando. I am weary of walking.

Also the English of the participle of the present tense coming without a substantive, with this signe *in* or *by* before him, shall in Latine making be put in the gerund in do: as, Cæsar [b] dando, [b] sublevando, [b] ignoscendo, gloriam [a] adeptus est. [b] In apparando totum hunc [a] consumunt diem. And the same gerund in do is used either without a preposition, or with one of these prepositions, A, ab, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Deterrent [a] à [b] bibendo. [a] Ab [b] amando. Cogitat [a] de [b] edendo. Ratio bene scribendi [a] cum [b] loquendo conjuncta est.

The English of the infinitive mood, coming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may be put in the gerund in dum: as, Dies mihi ut satis sit [a] ad agendum, vereor; I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my business.

The gerund in dum is used after one of these prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, [a] Ad [b] caplendum hostes. [a] Ob (*vel* [a] propter) [b] redimendum captivos. [a] Inter [b] cœnandum. [a] Ante [b] damnandum.

And when ye have this English *must* or *ought* in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this verb oportet, it may be put in the gerund in dum, with this verb est set impersonally, and then the word, that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be put in the Dative: as, [a] Abeundum est [b] mihi, I must go hence.

Supines.

The first Supine hath his active signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that put ken moving to a place: as [a]Eo [b]cubitum. [b]Spectatum [a]admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his Passive signification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine may also be turned into the Infinitive mood passive: as it may be indifferently said in Latine, [a]Facile [b]factu, or [a]Facile fieri, Easie to be done. [a]Turpe [b]dictu, or [a]Turpe [b]dici, Unhonest to be spoken.

The Time.

NOuns that betoken part of time be commonly put in the ablative case: as, [b]Nocte [a]vigilas. [a]Luce [a]dormis. But nouns that betoken continual term of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the accusative case: as, [b]Sexaginta annos [a]natus. [b]Hyemem totam [a]sterris.

Space of Place.

NOuns that betoken space between place and place, be commonly put in the accusative case: as, [b]Pedem hinc nè [a]discesseris, Go not thou a foot from this place.

A Place.

NOuns Appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a preposition, if they follow a verb that signifieth In a place, To a place, From a place, or By a place: as, [a]Vivo in Anglia. [a]Veni [b]per Galliam [bb]in Italiam. [a]Proficiscor [a]ex urbe.

In a place, or At a place, if the place be a proper name

name of the firſt or ſecond declenſion, and the ſingular number, it ſhall be put in the genitive caſe: as, [a] Vixit [b] Londini. [a] Studuit [b] Oxoniæ.

And theſe Nouns, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewiſe uſed: as [a] Procumbit [b] humi bos. [b] Militiæ [a] enutritus eſt. [b] Domi [bb] belliſque otioſi [a] vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declenſion, or the plural number, it ſhall be put in the dative, or in the ablative caſe, as: [a] Militavit [b] Carthagini, or [bb] Carthagine. [b] Athenis [a] natus eſt. Likewiſe we ſay, [b] Ruri, or [bb] Rure [a] educatus eſt.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it ſhal be put in the accuſative caſe without a prepoſition: as, [a] Eo [b] Romam. Likewiſe, [a] Confero me [b] domum. [a] Recipio me [b] rus.

From a place, or By a place, if the place be a proper name, it ſhall be put in the ablative caſe without a prepoſition: as, [a] Diſceſſit [b] Londino. [a] Profectus eſt [b] Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewiſe uſed: as, [a] Abiit [b] domo. [b] Rure reverſus eſt.

Impersonals.

A Verb impersonal hath no nominative caſe before him; and this word *it* or *there* is commonly his ſigne: as, Decet, It becometh. Oportet [b] aliquem eſſe, There muſt be ſome body. But if he hath neither of theſe words before him, then the word that ſeemeth to be the nominative caſe, ſhall be ſuch caſe as the verb impersonal will have after him: as, [b] Me [a] oportet, I muſt. [b] Tibi [a] licet, Thou mayeſt.

Intereſt, refert, and eſt for intereſt, require a genitive caſe of all caſual words, except Meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, and cujâ, the ablative caſes of the

pronouns poſſeſſives: as, [a] Intereſt [b] omnium rectè agere. [b] Tuâ [a] refert teipſum nôſſe.

Certain impersonals require a dative caſe: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, conſtat, placet, expedit, prodeſt, ſufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, and other like. Some will have an accuſative caſe onely: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some beſide the accuſative caſe will have alſo a genitive, as, [bb] Noſtri [b] noſmet [a] pœnitet. [b] Me [bb] civitatis [a] tædet. [a] Pudet [b] me [bb] negligentiæ. [a] Miſeret [b] me [bb] tui. [b] Me [bb] illorum [a] miſereſcit.

Verbs impersonals of the paſſive voice, being formed of neuters, do govern ſuch caſe as the verbs neuters which they come of: as, [a] Parcatur [b] ſumptui, Let coſt be ſpared. Becauſe we ſay, [a] Parcamus [b] pecuniæ, Let us ſpare coſt.

A verb impersonal of the paſſive voice hath like caſe as other verbs paſſives have: as, [a] Benefit multis [b] à principe. Yet many times the caſe is not expreſſed, but underſtood: as, Maximâ vi [a] certatur; *ſubaudi* [b] ab illis.

When a deed is ſignified to be done of many, the verb being a verb neuter, we may well change the verb neuter into the impersonal in tur: as, [b] In ignem poſita eſt, [a] fletur.

A Participle.

Participles govern ſuch caſes, as the verbs that they come of: as, [a] Fruiturus [b] amicis. [a] Conſulens [b] tibi. [a] Diligendus [b] ab omnibus.

Here note that participles may four manner of ways be changed into nouns. The firſt is, when the voice of a participle is conſtrued with another caſe then the verb that it cometh of: as, [a] Appetens [b] vini, Greedy of wine.

The

The ſecond, when it is compounded with a prepoſition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal: as, Indoctus, innocens.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of compariſon: as, Amans, amantior, amantiſſimus. Doctus, doctior, doctiſſimus.

The fourth, when it hath no reſpect, nor expreſs difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, A man laudable. Puer amandus, *id eſt*, amari dignus, A child worthy to be loved. And all theſe are properly called nouns participials.

Participles when they be changed into nouns require a genitive caſe: as, [a] Fugitans [b] litium. [a] Indoctus [b] pilæ. [a] Cupientiſſimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis [a] abundans.

Theſe participial voices, Peroſus, exoſus, pertæſus, have alwayes the active ſignification, when they govern an accuſative caſe: as, [a] Exoſus [b] ſævitiam, Hating cruelty. [b] Vitam [a] pertæſus, weary of life.

The Adverb.

Adverbs of quantity, time, and place, do require a genitive caſe: as. [a] Multùm [b] lucri. [a] Tunc [b] temporis. [a] Ubique [b] gentium.

Certain adverbs will have a dative caſe, like as the nouns that they come of: as, Venit [a] obviàm [b] illi. Canit [a] ſimiliter [b] huic.

Theſe datives be uſed adverbially, Tempori, luci, veſperi: as, Tempori ſurgendum. Veſperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain adverbs will have an accuſative caſe of the prepoſition that they come of: as, [a] Propiùs [b] urbem, [a] Proximè [b] caſtra.

Where note that prepoſitions, when they be ſet without a caſe, or elſe do form the degrees of compariſon, be changed into adverbs.

The Conjunction.

COnjunctions Copulatives & Disjunctives, and these four, Quàm, nisi, præterquam, an, couple like cases: as, [a] Xenophon & [b] Plato fuêre æquales. And sometimes they be put between divers cases: as: [a] Studui [b] Romæ & [bb] Athenis. Est [a] liber [b] meus & [bb] fratris. [a] Emi fundum centum [b] nummis & [bb] pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, most commonly joyn like moods and tenses together: as, [a] Petrus & Joannes [b] precabantur & [bb] docebant. And sometimes divers tenses; as, Et [b] habetur & [bb] referetur tibi à me [a] gratia.

The preposition.

SOmetimes this preposition In is not expresst, but understood, and the casual word nevertheless put in the ablative case: as, Habeo te [b] loco parentis; *id est*, [a] in [b] loco.

A Verb compound sometime requireth the case of the preposition that he is compounded withall: as, [a] Exeo [b] domo. [a] Prætereo [b] te insalutatum. [a] Adeo [b] templum.

The Interjection.

CErtain interjections require a nominative case: as, [a] O festus [b] dies hominis. Certain a dative: as, [a] Hei [b] mihi. Certain an accusative: as, [a] Heu [b] stirpem invisam. Certain a vocative: as [a] Proh sancte [b] Jupiter. And the same Proh will have an accusative case: as, [a] Proh Deûm atque hominum [b] fidem.

FINIS.

GVILIELMI LILII
ad ſuos Diſcipulos monita Pædagogica, SEV
CARMEN DE MORIBVS.

Qui mihi diſcipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum:
Templa petas ſuppler, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lota manúſque,
Sint nitidæ veſtes, comptáque cæſaries.
Deſidiam fugiens, cùm te ſchola noſtra vocârit,
Adſis; nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
Me Præceptorem cùm videris, ore ſaluta,
Et condiſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
Tu quoque ſac ſedeas, ubi te ſediſſe jubemus;
Inque loco, niſi ſis juſſus abire, mane.
Ac magìs ut quiſque eſt doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magìs is clarâ ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, ſcribes; at ſingula rectè;
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inſeruiſſe decet.
Sæpe recognoſcas tibi lecta, animóque revolvas;
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui ſæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
Is, qui nil dubitat, nil capit indè boni.
Diſce puer quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam,
Nè mens te infimulet conſcia deſidiæ.
Siſque animo attentus: quid enim docuiſſe juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia vincat:
Invigila, & parta eſt gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec ſemina profert,
Ni ſit continuo victa labore manûs:
Sic puer, ingenium ſi non exerceat, ipſum
Tempus & amittit, ſpem ſimul ingenii.
Eſt etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens ſtudio, ſubmiſsâ voce loquêris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, diſcantur ad unguem;
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quiſquam dicturo ſuggerat ullum;
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.

Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non linguâ celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardâ;
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latinè;
Et velati scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui;
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos autores turba Latina docet:
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optet,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (Studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere:
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,
Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum;
Nè tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emèsve,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
Est vitæ, ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.
Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.